would have only token weapons, token generals and admirals, token submarines and bombing planes, token whiffs of poison gas. In such a case, surely there was no point in Germany arming only in order to disarm, building battleships only to take them, along with French and British and Italian ones, into the middle of the ocean and sink them there.

It was too late for this tremulous concession, probably had always been too late. The German delegation withdrew finally from the Disarmament Conference, and Germany's withdrawal from the League was announced, Henderson being heard to mutter from his presidential seat, It's a bit awkward/ as, indeed, it was. The Conference found it impossible to continue any longer with its faint struggle to go on existing. It gave up the ghost. Even M. Litvinov was disinclined again to propose total disarmament; even the technical experts, though provided with salary and expenses, lost interest in their interminable discussions; even the secretarial staff shut up their typewriters and dictionaries, turned their attention to cross-word puzzles, and considered the possibility of other employment.

On April 13, 1935, three years, two months and eleven days after its opening, the Conference met for its final plenary session. 'We are determined that the Conference shall not die,' Henderson said. 1 have read many obituary notices in many languages and in many countries, but the Conference is still a living thing.' Then he announced the Conference's adjournment, not long afterwards himself ceasing to be a living thing, probably by that time ready enough to die; his course from Liberal election agent to Disarmament Conference President, run.

The Conference stands adjourned still, and is likely to remain so. Its failure has been much debated, attempts being made to fasten the blame on such an individual,[3] or such a Government,

[3] For instance, on Lord Londonderry who, when he was Air Minister, attended the Disarmament Conference as a British delegate, afterwards remarking that he had with difficulty retained for Great Britain the right to make use of air-bombardment in subduing hostile tribesmen on the Indian North-West Frontier. Even if this meant that, but for Lord London-